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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/681,781	06/04/2001	Deepak Bhatnager	088305-0136	4189
22428	7590	06/16/2004	EXAMINER	
FOLEY AND LARDNER SUITE 500 3000 K STREET NW WASHINGTON, DC 20007			WU, ALLEN S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2135	4
DATE MAILED: 06/16/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/681,781

Applicant(s)

BHATNAGER ET AL.

Examiner

Allen S. Wu

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 June 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 June 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-2, 5, 9-10, 13-14 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gohl, US Publication 2002/099942.

As per claims 1 and 9, Gohl discloses providing user access via interaction with a casual access application (see for example; abstract) comprising:

a) receiving a request from an external application (see for example; paragraph 28; "request page" figure 2);

b) generating and transmitting an external message to said casual user containing information on accessing said casual access application (see for example; special program/applet, paragraphs 28 and 56; information on accessing the "special program" must be sent to the user in order to load and/or download the program);

c) generating a context sensitive personal identification number (CS-PIN) upon access of said causal access application by said casual user using said information (see for example; identification code; paragraphs 31 and 45);

d) storing said CS-PIN in a CS-PIN holder accessible to said causal user (see for example; paragraph 41 and "result" paragraph 45; the CS-PIN (identification code) is generated and then transmitted, therefore a means of storing the result for transmission or processing is inherent); and

e) completing said request upon access to said casual access application by said casual user using said CS-PIN (see for example; paragraphs 41 and 50).

As per claims 2, 10, and 18, Gohl discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claims 1 and 9) and further discloses storing data defining said request (see for example; paragraphs 24-25 and fig 2) and wherein step e) further comprises retrieving said data defining said request in order to convey said data to said casual user (see for example; fig 2 and paragraphs 27-28; the step of retrieval of stored data in order to facilitate the authentication and data to the requesting user is inherent to any scheme requiring user authentication handshaking in order to facilitate synchronization between the user and the external application).

As per claims 5 and 13, Gohl discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claims 1 and 9) and further discloses the CS-PIN

becoming ineffective after elapse of a predetermined amount of time after generation (see for example; paragraphs 7 and 41).

As per claim 14, Gohl discloses a system for providing casual user access to an electronic exchange (see for example; figs 1 and 2) comprising:

an exchange application server for running exchange applications (see for example; application server, paragraph 23), at least one of said applications requiring interaction with said casual user (see for example; paragraph 24).

a casual access application server connected to said exchange application server for receiving a request from and for transmitting a response to said exchange application server (see for example; figs 1 and 2 and paragraphs 22-24), for generating an external message for said casual user containing information on accessing said casual access application server (see for example; special program/applet, paragraphs 28 and 56; information on accessing the "special program" must be sent to the user in order to load and/or download the program), for generating a context sensitive personal identification number (CS-PIN) for said casual user (see for example; identification code; paragraphs 31 and 45) and for completing said request through an interaction with and upon access by said casual user (see for example; fig 2; paragraphs 23 and 30); and

a CS-PIN holder accessible by said casual user and connected to said casual access application server for receiving CS-PIN from said casual access application server and providing it to said casual user (see for example;

paragraph 41 and "result" paragraph 45; the CS-PIN (identification code) is generated and then transmitted, therefore a means of storing the result for transmission or processing is inherent).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 3-4, 7-8, 11-12, and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gohl, US Publication 2002/099942.

As per claims 3 and 11, Gohl discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claims 2 and 10) and further discloses providing said external application with a notification of completion of said request (see for example; identification code, paragraph 33). As for deleting said data defining said request, Gohl further discloses multiple requests at different time intervals (see for example; fig 2 and paragraph 20). The means of deleting data pertaining to a request in such data exchange systems is well known in the art. The notification, as described above, signals that the request is completed, and therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have realized such data pertaining to said request would no longer be necessary. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a the

time of the applicant's invention to delete said data defining said request because it would have increased memory space for future transactions.

As per claims 4 and 12, Gohl discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claims 3 and 11) and further discloses said notification information including information requested by said external application from said casual user (see for example; paragraphs 24 and 33).

As per claims 7 and 16, Gohl discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claims 1 and 14). As for a CS-PIN holder being a webpage accessible via the Internet by both the casual access application and said casual user, Gohl discloses an a webpage containing an applet for generating the CS-PIN (see for example; paragraph 29) and further discloses the webpage holding other information that are part of a CS-PIN (see for example; paragraph 56). Applets are well known in the art to be applications that are part of a webpage. The generated CS-PIN from the applet must store the CS-PIN for transmission to the server. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have realized that such a CS-PIN is stored on the webpage of where the applet is running.

As per claims 8 and 17, Gohl discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claims 1 and 14). As for said CS-PIN holder being a file

transfer protocol (FTP) database accessible by both the casual access application and said casual user, Gohl discloses the CS-PIN being held in a database (see for example; paragraph 50) and a CS-PIN holder (see for example; paragraph 41 and "result" paragraph 45; the CS-PIN (identification code) is generated and then transmitted, therefore a means of storing the result for transmission or processing is inherent). However, Gohl does not explicitly teach a CS-PIN holder being a FTP database accessible by both the casual access application and said casual user. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have a design choice in using a FTP database as a CS-PIN holder because the applicant has not explicitly stated any particular purpose or solves any stated problems and that the use of a webpage as a CS-PIN holder is just as efficient.

5. Claims 6 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gohl, US Publication 2002/099942, in view of Sormunen et al (hereinafter Sormunen), US Patent 6,112,078.

As per claims 6 and 15, Gohl discloses the claimed limitations as described above (see claim 1). Gohl further discloses a CS-PIN holder for storing the generated CS-PIN (see for example; paragraph 41 and "result" paragraph 45; the CS-PIN (identification code) is generated and then transmitted, therefore a means of storing the result for transmission or processing is



inherent). Gohl does not explicitly teach the CS-PIN holder being an email address accessible by both the casual access application and said casual user. However, any means of holding the CS-PIN to be transmitted to the external application can be used. The use of electronic mail to deliver information from one entity to another is well known in the art. Sormunen discloses a means of generating a CS-PIN (password, col 2 ln 18-31) and a CS-PIN holder accessible by both the casual access application and said casual user (see for example; fig 1 and col 2 ln 18-31). Electronic mail is well established in the art and adds convenience and protection to information sent to authorized users. For example, well known mail applications, such as hotmail and yahoo mail, require a user to know both the user ID and a password to be able to log in and read electronic mail. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to combine the CS-PIN holder of Sormunen within the system of Gohl because it would have provided a means of distributing information to authorized users wherein only the authorized user is allowed to view the data and thus increase data integrity.

### ***Conclusion***

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Abadi et al, US Patent 6,141,760, discloses generation of passwords using a web browser.

Kausik et al, US Patent 6,263,446, discloses a means of generating passwords.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Allen S. Wu whose telephone number is 703-305-0708. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on 703-305-4393. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Allen Wu  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 2135

ASW



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